

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed New York
HERALD.Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.Rejected communications will not be re-
turned.

Volume XXXIV. No. 326

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 22nd St., between 4th and 5th Aves.—
THE DOMESTIC DRAMA OF MARY WATSON.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—The Lost Will—
The Lottery Ticket.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth Avenue and 21st St.—
LONDON ASSURANCE.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—The Military Drama of
FIVE FLY.WOODS' MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner
Fourth St.—Magical Daily. Performance every evening.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—FAN-FAN, THE TULIP-
DOG OF THE OLD TULIP HOUSE—LOVE IN A TUB.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th Street.—
HOME—A REGULAR FIX.FRENCH THEATRE, 14th St. and 6th Ave.—LONDON;
OR, LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF THE GREAT CITY.THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth Street.—THE HANLON
BROTHERS, & CO.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth Avenue and
53d Street.—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
DUTY; OR, THE MARINE'S COMPASS.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 301 Bowery.—COMIC
VOCALISM, NEDDO MINSTERLIL, & CO.THEATRE COMIQUE, 614 Broadway.—COMIC VOCAL-
ISM, NEDDO MINSTERLIL, & CO.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th
St.—BRYANT'S MINSTERLILS.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTERLILS, 555 Broadway.—ETHIO-
PIAN MINSTERLIL, NEDDO MINSTERLIL, & CO.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth Street.—EQUESTRIAN
AND GYMNASIUM PERFORMANCE, & CO.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOVER'S
MINSTERLILS—NEDDO MINSTERLILS—HUNTED GOWNS.ROCKWELL'S ART GALLERY, Fifth Avenue and 14th
Street.—EXHIBITION OF THE NINE MUSES.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615
BROADWAY.—FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, November 22, 1869.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Increasing Circulation of the Herald.

We are again constrained to ask advertisers to
hand in their advertisements as early as an hour
possible.Our immense and constantly increasing editions
compel us, notwithstanding our presses are
capable of printing seventy thousand copies an
hour, to put our forms to press much earlier than
usual, and to facilitate the work we are forced to
stop the classifications of advertisements at nine
o'clock P. M.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

By special telegrams through the French Atlantic
cable from Florence and Madrid, dated yesterday,
we have reports of a Calist crisis in Italy, of the
conferences of the King with leading statesmen and
the formation of a new Ministry by General Men-
dota, as well as the assertion of a Madrid journal to
the effect that King Victor Emmanuel has accepted
the throne of Spain on behalf of the Duke of Genoa.M. F. de Lesseps has been decorated with the
French Cross of the Legion of Honor. The elections
in Paris were proceeding quietly. Napoleon arrived
at the Tuileries from Compiegne. The Spanish
republican legislators deny their implication or anti-
nation with the insurrection in Cuba. Volunteer
army reinforcements were still being embarked
from Spain for Havana.Our special correspondence by mail from Tripoli
embraces a very useful and interesting news detail
of our cable telegrams to the 9th of November.

Egypt.

The Emperor of Austria set out yesterday for
Vienna, on his return from Sicily.
Our files from England supply exhausted details
of the reception of her Majesty the Empress of
France in Cairo, besides describing the splendid
fete which were observed by the Viceroy and peo-
ple in her honor. Sir Samuel Baker, the African
traveler and Nile river explorer, joined the French
royal party. An English traveler in the Suez Canal
states his experiences on the trip, with his opinion
of the great work.The Suez Canal inauguration fleet, forty-five
steam vessels, arrived at Suez yesterday, after very
little trouble, and in good order. The depth of
water in the canal ranges from twenty to twenty-
five feet, and may be deepened. The arrangements
along the line are excellent. Waghorn's statue will
be erected to-day. The Empress of France will
return through the canal with the fleet.

Cuba.

Cholera, yellow fever and small-pox are raging
feverishly at Santiago de Cuba, 250 deaths having
occurred from cholera alone within the period of
thirty days. It was found impossible to give the
dead proper sepulture, the bodies being covered
only with a few inches of earth. As a consequence
the stench from the cemetery has almost become a
pestilence. The Cubans in the interior profess to be
confident of success and are giving the Spanish
troops much trouble.

Demerara.

A cargo of 416 coolies, sent out by an agent from
Calcutta, has arrived at Demerara. The scheme
meets with no favor and will prove a great loss.
The Governors of Bermuda, Barbados and Jamaica
proposed to send convicts from those islands to
Demerara to serve out their sentences, Demerara
to receive the benefit of their labor, and the Governor
declined to have the colony transformed into a penal
settlement.

Venezuela.

The government forces have succeeded in regain-
ing possession of Maracaibo, and that port is again
open to commerce.

Miscellaneous.

Judge Dent, the conservative candidate for Gov-
ernor of Mississippi, is confident of being elected by
20,000 majority. He says the friends amendment is
sure to be ratified by the conservatives if they carry
the Legislature.The attention of government has been called to the
condition of Indian affairs in Montana, as a general
outbreak among the tribes in the Territory is con-
sidered imminent. It is proposed to invest the Ter-
ritorial authorities with power to try Indian offend-
ers under formal indictment, and if found guilty to
deal with them as in the case of white citizens.It is asserted in San Francisco that the govern-
ment steamer Newburn, on her last trip from
Alaska, brought down a quantity of whiskey,
which was passed as coal oil, government officials
sharing in the profits of the fraud.On Thanksgiving Day a tornado occurred at
Georgetown, Colorado, which laid a large portion of
the town in ruins. One person was killed and sev-
eral were seriously injured. Houses were demol-
ished in every direction, and among the buildings
destroyed was the new Episcopal church.An unsuccessful attempt has been made to bond
\$100,000 of the million dollars' worth of sugar seized
in New Orleans for the alleged violation of the cus-
tom laws. The claimants of the sugar say the casescannot be disposed of under five years, as they in-
tend to exhaust every legal remedy.An ex-deputy collector from the interior of Texas,
named Boone, has been arrested in New Orleans,
charged with defrauding the government to the
amount of \$100,000.A tin mine has been discovered near San Bernar-
dino, in the lower part of California.Oregon has been visited with heavy rain storms,
which inundated the country and caused much
damage to the Oregon Central Railroad.The Argentine Republic has reduced the duty on
clothing imported from the United States sixty cents
each pound, and on lumber four dollars, gold, per
thousand feet.The gate on Saturday caused great destruction of
property along the Hudson. At Albany at least fifty
buildings received more or less injury. The spire of
the Presbyterian church at Hudson was partially
destroyed and several buildings were unroofed.
The Columbia bridge, at Stockport, 34 feet in
length, was blown down, and at several other points
the gate caused great damage.The machine shop of the Cornell line of steamers,
at Rondout, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on Sat-
urday night. Loss, \$15,000; no insurance.A Fenian meeting was held at headquarters in
this city yesterday, during which a proposition was
introduced to aid the Winnipeg insurgents in their
revolt against the New Dominion authorities.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Captain H. Post, of Springfield; Dr. Charles H.
Kenny, of Fond du Lac; Judge B. Sutt, of Maryland,
and Dr. J. Rowland, of New York, are at the Metro-
politan Hotel.Count Arizmendi, of Venezuela; Count Prieto,
of Cuba; Colonel Wright Schomberg, of Nassau, N. P.,
and Commander D. M. Harris, of Alaska, are at the
St. Charles Hotel.General A. Porter, of Pennsylvania; Colonel C. R.
Cornwall, of Washington, and W. W. Reftans, of
Liverpool, are at the New York Hotel.B. F. French, of Washington, and John Phillips, of
New Brunswick, are at the Westmoreland Hotel.W. J. Follett, of Boston, and August Leon, of
Porto Rico, are at the Westminster Hotel.F. Wade, of Yale College, and O. Z. Deetjen, of
Matanzas, are at the Clarendon Hotel.E. W. Rollins, of Boston, and J. W. Kimball, of
San Francisco, are at the Hoffman House.

Prominent Departures.

Dr. Post, for Boston; Dr. Tallman, for Albany;
Colonel Evans, for Washington; Major D. Blanchard,
for Baltimore; Colonel E. McElrath, for Washington;
Dr. Parsons and J. T. Lord, for New Brunswick.

Turkey and Egypt—Complications Revived.

The difficulty between the Sultan and
Viceroy is yet far from being amicably and
harmoniously settled. Although temporarily
quieted by outside pressure pending the prepa-
rations for and ceremonies of the opening of
the Suez Canal, its revival may be ex-
pected at any time thereafter. In the com-
prehensive schedule of tributary duty enun-
ciated in the first and insisted upon in the
second note addressed to the Viceroy last
summer, it became evident that the Sultan
was determined to humiliate his royal vassal
by exacting conditions which would wound
his *amour propre*, and place Egypt in
the same position as other less important
provinces of the Ottoman empire. An
ancient firman, unearthed for the occa-
sion, was held threateningly over Ismail
Pasha's head, and a strict compliance with
and adherence to its odious conditions de-
manded as the price of the Sultan's favor
and the essential for future tranquility.The Commander of the Faithful believes
that had European Powers evinced a favor-
able disposition to the overtures of his
ambitious vassal nothing less than a modern
Egyptian empire, with Ismail at its head,
was the end and aim contemplated. Hence
his wrath. Hence his determination to rebuke
those dangerous aspirations, and to insist
upon the specifications of those firmans which
conferred hereditary administration upon the
family of the Viceroy. The idea of inde-
pendent rule must be crushed out; the fresh
blown glories derived as the presiding spirit
and the grand master of the ceremonies at
the inauguration of the Suez Canal, and those
dreams of future greatness which Ismail no
doubt indulged in witnessing the gorgeous
pageant, must be dissipated by another ulti-
matum, which, we are told, will order the
acceptance of the Turkish proposals without
condition, or a suspension from the viceroy-
alty as the consequence of refusal.It will be remembered that the second note
of rebuke despatched by the Grand Vizier in
the name of the Sultan declared his satisfaction
with the Viceroy's assurances of fidelity made
in answer to the first complaint; but that satis-
faction was materially qualified by the expres-
sion of certain points in the imperial missive
which left no doubt that the Sultan was not
satisfied with the explanation. Notwithstand-
ing the conciliatory response of the Khedive,
setting forth that he had never sought to trans-
gress his rights and duties as defined by imper-
ial firmans; that he was sensible and grate-
ful for favors received, and had regulated his
conduct according to the will and orders of
his Majesty; notwithstanding his many ex-
pressions of fidelity and devotion—his frank
explanation which he hoped would remove
unfavorable impressions produced by unjust
accusations—he must give further proof of his
loyalty. His appeal to the clemency and gen-
erosity of his master, and his avowed readi-
ness to come and lay his most respectful hom-
age at the foot of his Majesty's throne, were
answered by the renewal of terms which we
were disposed to consider as imperious, arbi-
trary and oppressive. These were as fol-
lows:—The Egyptian army must be reduced;
not more than thirty thousand needle guns
must be ordered; all other arms and iron-clads
that had been bargained for must be counter-
manded; taxes must be imposed and collected
in the name of the Sultan only; the financial
budget and contracts for foreign loans subject
to his approval and authorization; better
treatment must be guaranteed to Mussulman
pilgrims to and from the Holy Shrine; and
lastly, no direct official intercourse must be
had by the Viceroy with foreign Powers.After a due compliance with these terms and
the assurance of a faithful observance thereof,
the note in question graciously announced that
the homage and visit of the Viceroy would be
acceptable at Constantinople.The Suez Canal movement and the earnest
counsels of friendly Powers were instrumental
in tidying over the crisis which then appeared
imminent. The Viceroy did not accept all the
conditions required, nor did he absolutely re-
fuse, nor did the Sultan demand them and there
the enforcement of the foregoing stipulations.
The storm was lulled, but it has not passed over;
and now when the celebrations of the great
canal are terminated we are to realize its con-
sequences. The ire of Abdul Aziz, stirred up
while the Viceroy was visiting the courts of
Europe last summer, and but ill concealed
while the honors of the occasion were beingdispensed with a bounteous hand to royal
guests at the grand levee along the isthmus of
Suez, will not contain itself longer, and the
dreaded ultimatum must be again submitted,
and this time with a threat of suspension from
the viceroyalty.Were several interested powers of Europe in
a less critical condition as regards the preserva-
tion of peace; were France at liberty to fol-
low her inclinations and sympathies, and were
it not essential for the time being that tran-
quillity should prevail until Napoleon shall have
passed through the ordeal of reform which
his government is now undergoing, it would
be no difficult matter to foresee the issue of
these exactions on the part of Turkey, and to
predicate an opinion, amounting almost to a
certainty, that they would be met with an in-
dignant refusal from Egypt. Unfortunately
for the Khedive, neither France nor Eng-
land is prepared for a rupture on this
question; and while their mediation might
moderate the demands of the Sultan, it is not
probable that they will energetically protest
against the humiliation of the vassal. Without
the hearty support of a powerful ally it would
be reckless in the Viceroy to defy his master,
and, as the part of prudence and wisdom, we
shall expect his submission. In this, however,
we see no promise of a permanent reconcilia-
tion. Such humiliations, if endured for the
present, will embitter his spirit, stimulate him
to renewed exertions towards securing the aid
of European potentates, and prompt him to
strike for independent royalty whenever a
favorable opportunity shall be presented.The Sultan is promoting the germs of future
complications, which are to end in a struggle
for the mastery of the Suez Canal, and which
in their importance must enlist several of the
great Powers of Europe. Ismail Pasha, con-
scious of the future of Egypt and of his own
coming importance in the destiny of that coun-
try, may well afford to bide his time, make
concessions and submissions to his jealous
master, and do everything to prevent a rupture
at this time. Patience and prudence will
yield an abundant harvest of good at no distant
day; and the time will come, if we may be
allowed to indulge in the most reasonable
speculation, when the jurisdiction of the Sub-
lime Porte shall cease to enliven this "land of
promise," and no Oriental master shall ques-
tion the right of Egypt's sovereign to use the
public treasure whenever he may see fit
for the advancement of national enterprises.
The designs of the Sultan, actuated by a
natural desire to continue control over a tribu-
tary Power which promises to become a source
of immense revenue to his government, will be
tolerated only just so far as the present neces-
sities of the European situation require. The
sovereignty and independence of Egypt will be
accomplished whenever the free operation of
the canal and the interest of neighboring Pow-
ers shall make it expedient to guarantee for
the enterprise that security and liberal direc-
tion which it will hardly experience while
under the control, directly or indirectly, of the
Ottoman empire.

City Politics—The Coming Charter Election.

In another column will be found, under the
head of "City Politics," a review of the prin-
cipal field of strife in the coming charter
election. The offices of Civil and Police Jus-
tices are very important, and the questions
coming up in judicial connection therewith,
whether criminally or civilly, often involve
very serious consequences to the citizens. It
is, therefore, gratifying to know that in the
host of candidates there are prominently pre-
sent men who are in every respect fitted for
the positions they seek. The field is almost en-
tirely open to democratic candidates, but there is
enough of them to pick and choose from.
Tammany may not nominate the best men, but
then the fault will be its own, and it must be
held responsible for any mistakes it may make
in this matter. The leaders cannot hereafter
claim immunity under the plea of "political
necessity." The game is in their own hands—
the selection of the best men rests with them—
and it is a duty they owe to the people that
they shall select none but the best. Assured
of this, the people will go to the polls on the
7th of December next and vote for the Tammany
nominees—in the absence of other candidates.
No matter. Such is political life at the present
time in our city.

OUR COASTING VESSELS.

No one who has
observed our coasting vessels on the Sound
can have failed to notice how many of them
are dangerously overloaded. The wreck of the
schooner Margaret Kennedy during the late
storm is an evidence of this kind of greed, ex-
emplified in the endeavor to make small ves-
sels do the duty of large ones. This schooner
carried a load of a hundred and twenty-eight
tons of coal, and was literally laden to the
water's edge. Thus an ordinary accident—to
say nothing of a hurricane—might at any
moment have swamped her. It was probably
for this reason that the captain and pilot aban-
doned the vessel, leaving her to the care of the
mate and his heroic wife, who gallantly held
on to her until she went down, and then saved
themselves only with the utmost difficulty. If
these vessels are insured—and we presume
they are—the Board of Underwriters should
see to it that they are not so much overladen
as to place them in imminent peril. The
wonder is that half of them, carrying brick,
coal and lumber, ever reach their destination
at all; for the decks of most of them are rarely
more than a few inches above the water level.

RAPID GROWTH.

When the reservoirs of
the system that now supplies Brooklyn with
water were planned it was thought they
would be equal to all the increase there
might be in the growth of the city for forty
years; but already the growth has been such
that the supply is only a little beyond the daily
demand, and the water authorities are looking
out to increase it.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.—Attorney General Hoar,

Senator Sumner and many others of the
leading political lights of the day are anxious
for an immediate return to specie payments;
but they all fail to tell us how two or three
hundred millions in gold are to redeem twenty-
five hundred millions in paper.MR. SUMNER'S lecture on "Caste," with
special reference to the coming Chinaman,
did not present the subject in any especially
new or striking light; but the country is glad
to have one more evidence that the liberal
leading minds of the government look with
favor on Asiatic emigration.Dr. Livingstone's Report—Discovery of the
Sources of the Nile.We reproduced yesterday from the London
Post of November 9 the report of Dr. Living-
stone on his explorations and the sources of
the Nile. This report was read on the even-
ing of the 8th inst., at the opening meeting
of the Royal Geographical Society, in the
Theatre of the Royal Institution, London.
Sir R. Murchison, the president, in the
chair. The Count de Paris, the Duke of Wel-
lington, Sir Bartle Frere and Mr. Crawford,
M. P., were among the crowded and fashion-
able attendance on this memorable occasion.Dr. Livingstone's report is dated "Near
Lake Bangweolo, South Central Africa, July,
1868." It begins with a reference to his
despatch dated February, 1867, in which he
had recorded his impression that he was then
on the watershed between the Zambesi and
either the Congo or the Nile. More extended
observation subsequently convinced him that
his impression was essentially correct, and
with his habitual modesty he announces one
of the most glorious discoveries in the annals
of modern geographical exploration by say-
ing:—"I think I may safely assert that the
chief sources of the Nile arise between ten
degrees and twelve degrees south latitude,
or nearly in the position assigned to them by
Ptolemy, whose river Rhapsa is prob-
ably the Rovuma." The short sketch of his dis-
coveries which he then proceeds to give con-
clusively shows that the springs of the Nile have
hitherto been searched for very much too far
to the north. "They rise some four hundred
miles south of the most southerly portion of the
Victoria Nyanza, and, indeed, south of all the
lakes except Bangweolo." We need not recapit-
ulate the details of Dr. Livingstone's jour-
ney from the valley of the Loangwa over the
upland space some three hundred and fifty
miles square, south of Lake Tanganyika; the
country of Usango, east of that space; the
southern end of the great valley enclosed be-
tween Usango and the Kone range; across the
Chambeze in ten degrees thirty-four minutes
south, and its confluents south and north, with
their hippopotami; the mountains of Ruu; the
upland, on the northern slope of which he dis-
covered on the 24 of April, 1867, Lake
Liamba, in the midst of "as perfect a natural
paradise as Xenophon could have desired;"
and of this a full and minute description
is given; towards the west of Tan-
ganyika, avoiding the district disturbed by a
war between the chief of Itawa and a party of
Ivory traders from Zanzibar; his visit to
Nisama, the chief of Itawa; to Lake Moero;
to Cazembe, and north towards Ujiji, which he
could not reach on account of the inundations.
Dr. Livingstone gives a vivid account of the
inundations which obliged him to return to Cam-
beze. Only one of his attendants would ac-
company him as far as he was able to go; the
others on various pretences absconded. "The
fact is," he says, "they are all tired of this
everlasting tramping, and so verily am I. Were
it not for an inveterate dislike to give in
to difficulties without doing my utmost to over-
come them I would abscond too. I comfort
myself with the hope that by making the
country and people better known I am doing
good, and by imparting a little knowledge oc-
casionally I may be working in accordance
with the plans of an all-embracing Providence."
In such simple and noble language does the il-
lustrations reveal the secret motives of the
ambition which leads him to expose his life in
behalf of science and the welfare of mankind.
It is not at all surprising that this passage
and other eloquent passages in his report were
greeted with applause at the meeting of the
Royal Geographical Society. The justifiable
compliments which Dr. Livingstone makes of
certain persons who have fallen into ridiculous
blunders by tampering with his mathematical
observations also provoked and merited sym-
pathy. To a postscript he consigns in a char-
acteristic style, under the head of "Always
something new from Africa," an allusion to his
discovery of a large tribe that lives in under-
ground houses in Ruu. Many other travellers
would have written a volume about such a
discovery, but Dr. Livingstone contents him-
self with a brief mention of it. The whole
civilized world will rejoice in the announce-
ment by the President of the Royal Geographi-
cal Society that the great problem of the
sources of the Nile has been solved—that the
road is open to his illustrious friend, whose
return, he said, might be expected within a few
months, and who would receive a welcome
such as few Englishmen have ever experi-
enced.THE PEABODY MONUMENT FUND—A SCANDALOUS
SCENE.A meeting was to have been
held in the Stock Exchange on Saturday for
the purpose of raising a fund for a monument
to the late George Peabody; but the gathering
turned out to be a most scandalous affair,
almost unworthy of Five Points rowdies. If
the Stock Exchange can pay no higher com-
pliment to the memory of Mr. Peabody than
the members of that howling wilderness had better
leave the duty to some other body. It is not
likely, however, that the respectable members
of the Board are responsible for the disgraceful
interruptions which occurred on Saturday.
Indeed, Mr. Bloodgood, the temporary treas-
urer of the fund, has called a meeting at his
office in William street for to-morrow with a
view to take proper action in the matter.COMMODORE VANDERBILT AMONG THE
LAWYERS.The lawyers have found a tough
customer in Commodore Vanderbilt. In the re-
markable case of the Erie Railway Company
vs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, before Judge Ingraham,
in the Supreme Court, the great railway king
was very closely questioned and cross-
questioned, but the lawyers knew just about as
much after all this as they did before. The
Commodore knew very little about the case or
the transactions connected with it, and what
little he did know was so qualified as to make
the evidence of no value. The lawyers can no
more trip him up than the Wall street specu-
lators, and we advise them not to spend their
precious time in vain.LET US HAVE IT.—The Grand Jury brings
no indictment of any individual as the result
of its investigation of the great gold middle;
but it has an opinion that much of the testi-
mony taken will be very interesting to the
people, and thinks it ought to be made public.
The jury thus proposes a presentment at the
bar of public opinion, which is not a bad idea.
Let us have the testimony by all means.

News and Rumors About Cuba.

It is evident from our correspondence from
Cuba that the revolutionary patriots are more
determined and are exhibiting more vigor than
the rest of the world gives them credit for.
They are burning the sugar plantations, and
even their own property, in order to weaken
their enemies by cutting off the resources the
Spaniards have been relying upon. This is
touching the Spaniards in a tender place, for
they have been calculating upon seizing the
sugar crops and other productions for the
means to carry on the war. In other words,
they intended to slaughter the Cubans and to
subjugate them if possible by using the wealth
of these very Cubans for that purpose. Spain
is too poor to carry on long such an exhaus-
tive war as that in Cuba, unless she can draw
resources from the island itself. The Cubans
have wisely determined not to supply the
means for the Spaniards to cut their throats
with. This may seem a terrible alternative
and a fearful destruction of valuable property,
but it is the natural result of war, and to the
Cubans may be the price of liberty. It may
prove a merciful measure in the end, just as
the terrible, destructive raid of Sherman's
army through the Southern States led to the
immediate closing of our civil war. The revo-
lutionary government of Cuba, under Cespedes,
is showing extraordinary vigor and deter-
mination.We hear from Washington, too, that the
administration is likely soon to take a decisive
course with regard to Cuba. The remarkable
naval movements in and to the West
Indies, as well as other movements of the
government, indicate this. But it is
said the object is kept secret, and there-
fore it is not known on which side the
government is going to act. There cer-
tainly is no necessity for a naval force to sup-
port Spain, nor for any action of the govern-
ment whatever for that purpose, even should
the government be so cruel and so far forget
its duty to the cause of republican liberty and
to the sentiment of the American people.
Spain has been sustained too much and too
long, in an indirect way, in its brutal war upon
the Cubans. Any change that may be con-
templated, therefore, must be in favor of
Cuban independence. Nor have we any doubt
that the President and Congress will soon
act in accordance with public sentiment in
this country, and throw the weight of the gov-
ernment on the side of republican liberty and
the independence of Cuba.

The Theatres.

The present week closes Miss Bateman's
brilliant career of triumph at Booth's theatre—
a triumph for the best interests of art as well
as for those of the gifted lady who has for the
past nine weeks amply satisfied the most
critical and the very largest audiences ever
assembled in this city. The effect of such
performances cannot be over-estimated. It is
not too much to say that the true dignity of
woman's nature has never been developed
more strongly than by Mary Warner, the
mechanic's wife, and that the tears shed so
profusely by auditors of all classes over her
wrongs and sorrows may serve to wash away
the stains of frivolity from fair cheeks that had
forgotten to blush at the gross extravagances
which have too long degraded our stage.
Such acting as Miss Bateman's and such plays
as "Mary Warner" go far to make the drama a
recognized moral power in the State.At Wallack's and at Daly's fine old comedies
and some of the best modern plays are repre-
sented with unusual attention to costume and
scenic effects, and by excellent companies. At
the French theatre the drama of "London"
has made a hit with its panorama of the
streets of the great metropolis and its
splendid scenes of London Bridge, Charing
Cross and the London Docks. At Niblo's the
vivacious Lotta will sparkle this week in the
"Fire Fly." Tammany, with the Hanlon
Brothers; the New York Circus, with its Arabs
and its regular troupe; Tony Pastor's, with
Neslee Seymour and Signor Bliss; the Bowery,
with Edwin Blanchard and his great dogs; the
Theatre Comique, with its spectral ballet; the
Olympic, with its domestic dramas and
screaming farces; and Wood's Museum, with
Yankee Robinson and the Howsons and its
menagerie, certainly offer an abundant variety
of winter evening entertainments. The suc-
cess of the English Opera troupe at the Grand
Opera House has been decided, and the Phil-
harmonic Society will give its first grand con-
cert next Saturday evening. The theatrical
and the musical world in New York seems,
therefore, to be satisfied, even in the absence
of any startling novelties. But the managers
are well aware that our theatre-goers are
never long contented without, at least, an
expectation of something greater and more
startling than they have already seen and
applauded. Like the Athenians of old they
are eager for "something new." What will be
the next sensation? "That's the question."IT IS FINISHED AND LIVES.—The Suez Canal
is a complete success. Forty-five steam ves-
sels have run through it to Suez in excellent
time and really good order. The depth of
water is sufficient, but the route will, it is said,
be deepened. The Empress of France will
lead the return fleet on its voyage downward
in the yacht L'Aigle. Waghorn and Lesseps
are to have statues at Suez. This is meet and
proper; the great English traveller who had
faith in his journey through India, side by side
with the great French worker who combined
faith, hope and charity in belief and deeds
and work. The world is more one and larger
to-day.ANOTHER WOMAN'S ORGAN is proposed with
the title of the *Woman's World*. The *Revo-
lution* does not answer them, or the cause
grows at such a rate that it needs more utter-
ance. It matters not which; the women should
be heard as much as possible, and those of
their number who have money may as well
spend it in founding journals as in any other
way.SURGEONS or students must have more re-
spect for common humanity and public senti-
ment than to permit preserved "specimens"
or the remains of dissections to find their way
into the ash barrels; otherwise they will pro-
voke a demonstration of that kind of popular
will that has several times made the pursuit of
knowledge in dissecting rooms very dan-
gerous.

From Europe—Our Special Correspondence.

Our elaboration of the cable telegrams
from Europe, by special written correspon-
dence, published in our columns to-day,
includes the history of events in the Old World
to the 9th of the present month. The exhibit
is of a very varied importance, spirited and
accurate in detail and unique of its kind in its
vividly and attractiveness of expression.
Our writer in Paris anticipates, as it were, the
great electoral struggle which will take place be-
tween imperialism and the advocates of mode-
rate legitimate reform which commenced in that
city yesterday, by describing the relative posi-
tion and candidates of each party, noting at the
same time opportunist how pertinaciously the
selfish or fanatic worshippers of socialism and
communism—of even the once dethroned
Goddess of Reason—hover on the flanks of
either party, watching for an opportune
moment at which to enter a wedge calculated
for the ultimate severance of the bond which
unites the industrial masses just now to the
centres of